



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

especially along the posterior margin. The author suggests the name proto-ephippium for this primitive protective covering of the resting egg. This structure is formed quite independently of fertilization, but before the resting eggs leave the ovaries and are transferred to the ephippium it is necessary that they be fertilized. In the absence of the male the empty ephippium is cast off and resting egg retained. If fertilization does not ensue, this process may be repeated several times in succession, as Weismann has already shown for the larger Cladocera. Some of the secondary sexual characters of the male, as, for example, the form of the intromittent post-abdomen, are not assumed until the last molt preceding the adult condition, the structure preceding this molt being of the female type. Attention is called to the cosmopolitan distribution of the species, and to its preference for small bodies of water rich in vegetation. It is, however, not infrequently found in our largest American lakes. Like some other Cladocera, Chydorus exhibit two periods of sexual activity in each year, one in April and May, the other in November and December; the former is the more important, and affects only those individuals found in small ponds likely to be dried up during the summer, while the latter is confined to colonies in larger bodies of water. It seems probable that some colonies may never have a sexual period at all; at least some large ponds most thoroughly examined never once yielded a male or an ephippial female.

C. A. K.

**Rotifers of the Léman.** — The first part of a superbly illustrated monograph of the rotiferan fauna of this Swiss lake and its neighborhood has been published by Dr. Weber.<sup>1</sup> Owing to the absence of swamps and small bodies of water in this alpine environment the number of species recorded is not so great as in England or in Germany, though a very extensive list is presented. Each species is briefly described, the synonymy and the bibliography are given, and figures, often in natural colors, are liberally provided. The males and resting eggs are illustrated in some instances. We regret the absence of references to several important American lists in the bibliographies of the various species. American workers on this group will, however, find the paper of much interest, as many of the species figured are abundant in this country.

C. A. K.

<sup>1</sup> Weber, E. F. Faune rotatorienne du bassin du Léman, *Revue Suisse de Zool.*, tome v (1898), pp. 263-354, Pls. X-XV.